intimated that the point of introduction of optional use of Hindi in the hearing and proceedings in the Supreme Court has been considered by the full Court twice i.e. on 10.4.1990 and 26.9.1996. However, after ascertaining the views of the Bar Council of India, Supreme Court Bar Association and the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Records Association, it was unanimously resolved that it was not practically feasible to introduce Hindi in the proceedings of the Supreme Court on the ground that matters in this court are filed from all parts of the country and Hindi Language is used only in Northern India. If introduced, it will cause great difficulties to the litigants, hon'ble Judges as well as Bar members, particularly to those who hail from Southern region of the country.

Master Plan for UTs

*280. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmrt have lately drawn out a Master Plan 2021 for Chandigarh, Delhi and other Union Territories;

(b) if so, the features thereof; and

(c) the provisions made for the commercial and industrial areas and their proximity and integration with the residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) City Master Plans are prepared by the respective Union Territory Administrations. Based on information received from these Administrations, the present status of Master Plans for these cities is given below:-

For Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has prepared the Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, which has envisaged to make Delhi a Global Metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people are engaged in productive work with a decent standard of living and quality of life in a sustainable environment. Main features of the Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 are:-

(i) Provision of adequate housing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society;

(ii) Emphasis on re-development of existing urban area;

(iii) Intensification of development along major transport corridors in the identified influence zone;

(vi) Provision to address the problems of small enterprises, particularly, in unorganized informal sector;

(v) Upgradation of old and dilapidated area of city and to deal with the issue of slum;

(vi) Conservation of environment and prevention of heritage blending with the modern development;

(vii) Vision to develop Delhi as a sports capital;

(viii) Provision of adequate infrastructure services.

CHANDIGARH—There is no approved/statutory docment on the Master Plan of Chandigarh-2021. However, at the time of inception of Chandigarh, Phase-I comprising Sectors 1 to 30 and Phase-II comprising Sectors 31 to 47 were planned. Due to increase of population, Phase-III comprising Sectors 48 to 56 and Chandigarh Urban Complex were planned in the year 1975-1977. Now to control the unregulated growth of periphery of Chandigarh Union Territory, a 'Perspective Plan for Chandigarh-2021' is being prepared by UT Administration of Chandigarh.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI/DAMAN & DIU—"Perspective 2021"-Regional Plan for Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been prepared, which demarcates areas for agriculure, forestry, industry, minerals, urban and rural settlements. Outline Development Plan for Silvassa is under preparation.

PONDICHERRY—Comparehensive Development Plan for Pondicherry region was prepared and notified in 1982. The same was reviewed and notified in 1997. The review for 2011 is under consideration of the Government of Pondicherry.

LAKSHADWEEP (Kavaratti)—The Lakshadweep Administration has entrusted the project on 'Preparation of Master Plan for Lakshadweep' to School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, School of Planning and Architecture has submitted the draft report and the final report is expected shortly.

A&N ISLANDS (Port Blair)—Outline Development Plan (ODP) for Port Blair was prepared in 1991. The Town and Country Planning (T&CP) branch of Andaman Public Works Department (PWD) is in the process of updating this ODP.

(c) As regards proximity and integration of commercial and industrial area with residential areas, the draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 envisages a policy of mixed land use subject to laying down a proper regulatory machanism.

For Chandigarh the commercial areas have been mainly provided along Madhya Marg, Dakshin Marg, Vikas Marg, Himalaya Marg, City Centre in Sector-17, Sub City Centres in Sector 34 and 43. The commercial areas have also been provided along V4 Roads, Apart from this, service shops have been provided within the sub-sectors for convenient shopping of the residents. The Industrial Area in two phases (Ph-I & II) has been planned in the South-East direction of Chandigarh. The Industrial Area Phase I & II is segregated from the residential area by a green buffer zone. However, the 3rd phase of industrial area has been planned near village Rajpur Kalan and is being implemented.

For other Union Territories, the Master Plan contains well defined land use zones, *viz.* commercial, industrial, residential etc. Their segregtion from each other and relationship with work centre and residence is established while preparing the Master Plan. However, under each land use zone, other uses are permitted as per use permissibility.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Monuments' maintenance by ASI in Tamil Nadu

1957. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monuments maintained by ASI in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for each of these during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the major ones into tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) District-wise details of monuments maintained by Archaeoligical Survey of India is at Statement I (*See* below).

(b) Funds allocated for conservation of Centrally protected monuments in Tamil Nadu is at Statement II (*See* below).

(c) the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has drawn up a master plan for developing the surroundings of the World Heritage Site at Mahabalipuram. The works are in progress. The Archaeological Survey of India has also developed various tourist related facilities, gardens and amenities in many protected monuments.